FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1850. [NO. 1716.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Boots and Shoes.

We are receiving a very large Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of

Gentlemen's fine Calf Sewed and Pegged Boots.
Do do Congress and Gaiter ditto.
Do do Calf and Goat sewed and peg'd Shoetees.
Do do Calf, Goat, and Morocco Slippers and Pumps.
Ladies' fine Gaiter Boots, a large variety.
Do do Kid, Morocco, Goat, and Lasting Buskins.
Do do Kid and Morocco Slippers.
Do do colored and white Kid and Satin ditto.
Misses' fine Gaiters, Boots, Buskins and Slippers.
Boys' and Youths' fine Calf Boots.
Do do do Calf and Goat Shoetees.
Children's Boots and Shoes, a large variety.
Men's Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans, a large variety.
Servants' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, a large variety.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Trunks and Carpet Bags. Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Sparables; Pegs, &c. &c.

Our present stock is very large; was purchased on the most favorable terms, and will be sold low for CASH, or to purchasers who cash their bills when presented.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 13, 1850. 15-6w

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.

Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.

Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.

A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

New York Branch Store.

FASHIONABLE

Ready-made Clothing, and Dry Goods,

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

IMPORTANT TO ECONOMISTS.

WOLF & CO.,

FROM NEW YORK CITY, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, to their entirely NEW and fashionable assortment of

Superior Ready-made CLOTHING,

Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Cravats, Under-Shirts, Drawers, &c. &c; along with a small but well selected assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

The Ready-made Clothing will be found equal to the best Clothing made in the best shops in the Union, and at a GREAT REDUCTION from the cheapest.

As this is a Branch of one of the largest Wholesale Clothing Stores in the Union, and the undersigned are privileged to sell a single garment at the wholesale price, one trial will convince you of the fact. Come, see, and be assured that you can save 25 per cent. in buying our Clothing.

South-East corner Market Square, in the store recently occupied by Sampson & Worms.
April 13, 1850. 15 2w

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, April 10, 1850.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. has been declared this day, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st May next.

(1M) H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

MRS. E. WALTON

IS now receiving a new supply of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, of the latest style, and begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new Stand, the white building on Green street.

A large and splendid assortment of Straw, Hungarian, and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds too numerous to mention.

Misses' Albion and French Lace.

Children's Jenny Linds and Pearls.

A new supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, and Lace.

French embroidered Muslin Caps and Collars.

Lace Capes and Mourning Collars.

Kid and Silk Gloves; Muslin Edgings and Insertings; black and white Lace Veils.

Dress Trimmings of various kinds.

☞ Bonnets of all kinds cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.
April 12, 1850. 15-3m

Special Term of Moore Superior Court of Law.

ALL Attorneys, Suitors, Witnesses, and others, having business to transact in Moore Superior Court of Law, are notified that a Special Term of said Court is ordered by His Honor Thomas Settle, to be held for the County of Moore, on the fourth Monday in May, 1850; and an order is also made that at the Fall Term, 1850, of said Court, the State Docket be taken up on Wednesday of that term. All those concerned are required to attend according to the above regulation. JOHN MORRISON, Clerk.
April 13, 1850. 15-3w

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl Rosanna, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, has a pretty head of hair and keeps it very prettily done up. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, and her mother, named Eliza, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road as Mrs. Stewart. A suitable reward will be paid for her apprehension so that I get her again.

WM. McCALL.
Jeffries' Creek, S. C., April 11. 15tf

WINDOW SHADES.

WE have received a large assortment of WINDOW SHADES, (some very fine) which we are selling at unusually low prices.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 13, 1850. 15-6w

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Taritans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jackonet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money. WM. S. LATTA.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.

W. & J. T. ANDRES.
Little's Mills, Richmond Co., } April 8, 1850. } 14tf

SALISBURY

Young Ladies' Institution.

THIS is a new Institution, of Collegiate grade, combining Science and Accomplishments, conducted by the Rev. GILBERT MORGAN, to be organized on the 4th of July 1850.

Expenses $130 to $200.

☞ Circulars sent to applicants.
April 5, 1850. 14-10wpd

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received until 12 o'clock on Monday the 29th instant, for the building of a Female Seminary in Clinton, Sampson county, to be built after the following plan and dimensions, viz:

The main building to be 40 by 58 feet, with a wing on each side 20 by 36 feet. The lower story to be 13 feet high in the clear; the upper story 10 feet in the clear. The wings to be same height as the main building. To be one room in building 40 by 42 feet, on lower story, fitted up with seats and desks for the use of scholars, after the manner as drawn in the plan, with Teachers' Platforms, Blackboards, &c. To be a passage leading from the front of main building, 12 by 16 feet, with stairway leading to second story. Two rooms also on lower story of main building, 14 by 16 feet. Two rooms on lower story of each wing, two of 20 by 20 feet, and two of 20 by 16 feet.—To be 22 windows and 10 doors in lower story. There will be six rooms in the upper story of the main building; also a passage of six feet in width, leading from front to rear; also two rooms in the upper story of each wing. 28 windows and 10 doors in the upper story. To be a passage running at right angles from main building on the upper story, so as to connect with the rooms in the wings; said passage to be four feet wide.

The building to be constructed of wood; to be well framed; studding to be 16 inches from centre to centre; to be weather-boarded with good heart pine quartered boards, ½ inch thick, and shew 6 inches. Said building to be covered with good cypress shingles. The main building to have a Pediment front, with 4 large peavy Antens to be surmounted with an Entablature to run around the whole building. The ends of the wings shewing Pediment ends, with Anteas at all the angles of the building; the Anteas and Entablatures to correspond with the drawing of the plan. The floors to be of good quartered boards, 6 inches wide, 1¼ inch thick, tongued and grooved, and blind nailed. All the joist to be 20 inches apart, and furred with 1¼ inch strips, 2 inches wide and 16 inches from centre to centre. The windows and door frames to be of the size and finish as shewn in the plan.

The school room to be ceiled as high as the window sills. The doors and windows to be neatly cased; and to have wash-boards in all the rooms throughout the building.

To be rolling blinds in all the windows. The entire building to have three good coats of paint, inside and out. The inside of the entire building to have two good coats of plastering. There will be six chimneys, located as the plan will indicate, with a fire-place in every room of the building.

The building to be set on a substantial brick wall, or pillars three feet high from the ground.

All the materials for the completion of said building to be furnished by the Contractor and approved by the Commissioners. The Contractor to give bond and approved security for the faithful performance of said contract, according to the drawn plan and specifications. The building to be completed by the 1st day of May 1851.

Separate proposals will also be received for the erection of said building, the materials to be furnished by the Commissioners.

The plan and specifications may be seen at any time at the Store of Messrs. L. C. Hubbard & Co.

THOS. BUNTING,
J. R. BEAMAN,
ISAAC BOYKIN,
FRANCIS PUGH,
ALFRED JOHNSON,
Commissioners.

Clinton, April 1, 1850. 14tt

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained letters of administration, at March term of the County Court of Cumberland, on the Estate of the late Rev'd Colin McIver, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them authenticated according to law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery; and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

EDWARD W. BARGE, Adm'r.
March 26, 1850. 13-4f

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12-tf

☞ WE are authorised to announce JOHN C. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County at the ensuing August election.

Robeson county, March 1850. 13-tf

LIME! LIME!!

FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME, just received and for sale by

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

LOOK AT THIS!

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, General Debility, Liver Complaints, and all the train of symptoms commonly called Nervous Affections.

PLANNETT'S BITTERS

WILL perform a speedy and permanent cure, creating a healthy action throughout the system, restoring the appetite, equalizing the circulation, giving tone and energy to the system, and creating a power of resistance to disease in all its forms that is rarely to be obtained.

HEADACHE will be immediately relieved by the use of this invaluable compound, which is purely Vegetable, and adapted to all ages and conditions.

COLDS AND HOARSENESS, arising from the changes of the weather, and exposures to dampness, &c. will be alleviated and in most cases avoided by those who avail themselves of the use of these Bitters. All families should at once procure a bottle, and administer them, as by their use great saving of time and sickness, particularly at this season of the year, will be the result, as they purify the blood, and preserve the skin from eruptions and sores. They are put up in quart bottles, and are pleasing to the taste.

For sale by J. & T. WADDILL, Hay Stree Fayetteville, N. C.
March 23, 1850. 12-5w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 1, 1850. 15tf

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS!

WE don't want to press our customers too hard, but all open accounts older than 1st Jan'y, 1849, must be closed. If you have no money, please call and give your notes.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 29, 1850. 13tf

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.
July 12, 1849. 76-tamY

DR. SWAYNE'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

CURE FOLLOWS USE.

MORE PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of

WILD CHERRY,

THE original and genuine Preparation for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Croup, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above Diseases, is DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

STILL ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.

Read this Extraordinary Case.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, and difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming, there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of puss externally, so that my physicians thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.

ABRAHAM HUNSICKER.

2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack Tp., Pa.

IMPORTANT CAUTION TO ALL INVALIDS AND FRIENDS OF INVALIDS.

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry—that is Dr. Swayne's; all others, by a little inquiry in the quarters where they originate, will be found to be "fictions and counterfeit." The great and increasing demand for the "original article" has induced a host of unprincipled men to put forth spurious mixtures, and to give currency to their nostrums, attach the name of Wild Cherry, thinking to borrow a reputation from that already established. As you value your lives, beware of them. Some are called Balsams, Cherry Pectoral, Wild Cherry and Tar, Wine of Wild Cherry, Wild Cherry Pills, Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and a host of others, who, in some way, attach the name of Wild Cherry. No one ever thought of using this name for an article of their own until it had become established and known as belonging to one of the greatest remedies ever discovered for the benefit of the human family.

That remedy is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, the original and only genuine. Remember, it is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon: also his signature.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE,

A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic Children or Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

☞ BEWARE OF MISTAKES ☜

Remember: Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles, (having recently been changed,) covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind, and be not deceived.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A MILD and effective purgative, great purifyer of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Dropsical affections, they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Race and Eighth streets, Philadelphia.

☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, sole Agent for Fayetteville. Also by A. C. Evans & Bro., Wilmington, N. C.; J. & W. Johnson, Clinton, N. C. [4-eow6w]

LAMP OIL,

Winter strained Sperm Oil,
Train Oil,
Burning Fluid,
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
April 1, 1850. 13tf

For Sale on Consignment,

60 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes.
15 Firkins Mountain Butter.
150 Casks Lime. By
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
April 1, 1850. 13-tf

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

SUPERIOR HYSON TEA,
Superior Black Tea,
Chocolate,
Ground Ginger and Hops.
S. J. HINSDALE.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

HATS.

ROUGH AND READY HATS, manufactured in Guilford county, and a beautiful article. J. & T. WADDILL.
April 9, 1850. 14tf

MULES.

A PAIR of strong able MULES for sale.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 9, 1850. 14tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on the interest of the Defendant in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Cochran, is not an inhabitant of this Sate, and the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to the Plaintiffs' action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1850.

J. McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

James Huske, surviving partner of John Huske & Son, *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on all the interest of the Defendant in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Cochran, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to this action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of March, Anno Domini 1850, and seventy-fourth of American Independence.

J. McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

Charles P. Mallett and John W. Wright, Trustees, *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on the interest of Robt. Cochran, the Defendant, in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, situate on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Cochran, resides without the limits of this State, and the usual process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication for six weeks be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, requiring the Defendant to be and appear before our said Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to this action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of March, Anno Domini 1850, and 74th of American Independence.

JOHN McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

Gurdon Deming *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on the interest of the Defendant in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, and the usual process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the Defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to the Plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, Anno Domini 1850, and 74th of American Independence.

J. McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

B. & B. W. Robinson, *versus* George McKennell and wife Martha A.

Attachment, levied on a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the South East corner of Gillespie and Russell streets.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, and the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to this action, or judgment final will be entered against them, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of March, A. D. 1850.

J. McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

THE 34th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina will be held in Christ Church, Elizabeth City, on the last Wednesday in May, being the 29th day of May, 1850.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course*.

North West corner Market Square, Green st.
March 18, 1850. 12tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
]12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

ANTI-PYRIC PAINT.

Fire, Water, and Weather Proof.

THIS PAINT, manufactured by "The New York Anti-Pyric Paint Company," is a new species. It is composed of materials entirely fire-proof, being scarcely destructible by the blow pipe. It forms a coating impervious to air and moisture, and is completely fire-proof from all the ordinary causes of Fire, whether sparks, cinders, or heat, from a neighboring building in flames.

It is especially adapted to the following uses:—To protect Roofs from fire and leaking. Wood of all kinds from decay. Tin from rust. Iron work, &c. &c.; and it will effectually accomplish it by being properly applied.

It is also the best PAINT for the WALLS OF BRICK BUILDINGS, giving them the appearance and solidity of stone, and saving the necessity of using sand, which is annoying and will last but a short time. Besides this it NEVER PEELS OFF.

☞ Persons desirous of trying this Paint, are requested to call at the Store of the subscribers, who keep it constantly on hand, for sale, and where every information will be given.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1850. 12-3m

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our stock of Spring and Summer GOODS.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

NORTH CAROLINA, } IN EQUITY.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

Nevin McLeran and another, *vs.* A. A. McKethan, Ex'r, and others.

IT appearing, by affidavit, that John McLeran and Neill McLeran, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore the said John McLeran and Neill McLeran are hereby ordered personally to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the 18th day of March, A. D. 1850.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
March 20, 1850. 12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1850.

Everitte Thornton and G. R. Hearn, *vs.* William Chambers and his children, and the heirs of George Cherry, deceased.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Chambers and children, and the heirs of George Cherry, dec'd, the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the prayer of Petition will be granted, &c.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Clinton, the 3d Monday of February A. D. 1850, and 74th year of American Independence.

J. R. BEAMAN, Clk.
March 20, 1850. 12-6wpd

Death by Spontaneous Combustion.—The following extraordinary occurrence is related in the Gazette des Tribunaux: "A few days ago, in a tavern near the Barriere de l'Etoile, a journeyman painter named Xavier C——, well known for his intemperate habits, while drinking with some comrades, laid a wager that he would eat a lighted candle. His bet was taken, and scarcely had he introduced the flaming candle into his mouth, when he uttered a slight cry and fell powerless to the ground. A bluish flame was seen to flicker about his lips, and on an attempt being made to offer him assistance the bystanders were horror struck to find that he was burning internally. At the end of half an hour his head and the upper part of his chest were reduced to charcoal. Two medical men were called, and recognized that Xavier had fallen a victim to spontaneous combustion. This conflagration of the human frame is frightfully rapid in its progress; bones, skin, and muscle, are all devoured, consumed and reduced to ashes. A handful of dust on the spot where the victim fell, is all that remains."

Liverpool Mercury.

An Office Going Begging.—The post of Treasurer of the Mint in New Orleans, with a salary of $2500, cannot find an occupant throughout the whole army of office-seeking Whigs. Two have actually been appointed, and it has been tendered to three others. The official bond is for $210,000.

The late incumbent, Mr. Macmurdo, has resigned, and the Mint is now closed, to the inconvenience of the commercial community of New Orleans.

The Savannah *Republican*, in an article upon the Turpentine business in Georgia, states that there are some fifteen or sixteen persons now engaged in its manufacture, whose united product will amount to not less than *twenty thousand and eight hundred barrels*, during the present season. There are some eight or ten others who have recently embarked in the business, whose labors will add very considerably to this amount. The distillation of crude turpentine is also rapidly increasing in that State; and the time is thought not to be very distant when Georgia will be able to vie with North-Carolina in the production of this article.

The Onachita Herald is guilty of perpetrating the following. We copy it as a rare example of "obedience," of a surrendering of her *will*, according to promise, and the contract in such cases made and conditioned, on the part of a wife lately married. We congratulate Mr. Cox upon having so completely obliterated the *will* of Mrs. Cox, and upon his bright prospect of a blissful connubial future:

In Princeton, on the 14th ult., by Hon. J. M. Thomasson, Mr. Henry Cox to Miss Martha Wilcox—both of Dallas county, Ark.

[Exhibiting a glorious example of respectful obedience in the gentler sex! For, no sooner did the gentleman in this case request the lady to change her name and become *Mrs. Cox*, than she immediately gave up her own *Wil*, and submitted herself to his judgment!]

Profitableness of Poultry.—The Newark Advertiser says: Mr. Samuel Y. Clark, of Westfield, in this county, gives some statistics in relation to the profitableness of poultry that may be useful to others.—He found, upon footing up his store book from April last to December 1st, that from 40 hens, in three different locations, yet contiguous, he had sold 2940 eggs, besides using freely for cooking in his family, &c. Two-thirds of the time the hens were not fed, but unrestrained as to roving, having the use of the barn and range of the farm. He also sold many fowls. It has been demonstrated, elsewhere, we believe, that two good cows and a brood of 40 hens, well fed and kept, may be made to furnish all the necessary means of living for an ordinary laboring man's family—as the frugal laboring people in our country usually live.

The *Courrier Des Etats-Unis* gives an account of a very noble Convention recently held in London. It consisted of 150 young rogues, over 7 and under 20 years of age, collected together by great exertions by one of the editors of the London Chronicle, for the purpose of trying means to reform them. When assembled they deported themselves in strange ways and were altogether a strange crowd.

The Editor took the Chair and proceeded to question them. He first ascertained that they all made a living by some species of theft. When this fact was announced, it was received with general enthusiasm, manifested by three *hurrahs*.

The true Hero of the assemblage was a lad 19 years old, who had been in prison 29 times. "Bravo! bravo!" cried all his companions. The shouts continued for many minutes, and they were about to bear him in triumph. Seduced by this success, most of the reprobates traced with chalk upon their caps the number of times they had been in *hockly*.

The Editor continued his inquiries, and ascertained that they were tired of their mode of life; but confessed they had no alternative. Upon his assurance, that they should be provided for, most of them agreed to emigrate. During the evening he made an experiment of their honesty by sending one, who had been arrested 26 times, with a sovereign to get changed—and told him on going, that if he did not return, he would not be pursued. "The honor (says the *Courrier*) of the little thieves was engaged; they waited some minutes with anxiety. Then some mounted the benches, some climbed to the windows to see if he would return. He re-appeared. 'If he had not brought back the change, I would have killed him,' said one of his comrades.—There was thunder of applause, when they saw him. They bore him on their shoulders and in their arms, to the seat of the President to whom he delivered the money.

Dog Express.—The Minnesota Pioneer gives the following account of the "dog train" which recently arrived at St. Paul from the extreme Northwest:

"The train arrived on Monday last, with a heavy mail from Pembina and the Selkirk settlement, distance five hundred miles. Snows are reported very deep in the north. The three dogs, having made fifty miles a day some days, were much fatigued at the end of their journey; being fed, they laid down in their harnesses for several hours and slept, but moving their feet, while sleeping on their sides, as if they were still travelling. Their sledge is a light board, with sides to it, of green hide, making a sort of open shoe, with a prow turning up in front, skate fashion. The sledge contained the mail and provisions for the dogs and two men, pemican, &c.; there being no dwelling to stop at for many hundred miles. One of the men, half-breeds, travelled ahead of the dogs; and the other, with a stick to drive them and a rope to hold back the sledge down hill, came behind. The dogs are sharp-eared, a little above the medium size, and look much like wolves. We have been thus particular in describing this travelling equipage, knowing that it will seem novel to our readers in the States."

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.

There is no situation more trying to the feelings and even the principles, than for a man, who has been accustomed to move in the elevated circles of life, and whose family has been brought to value its luxuries and refinements, to find himself gradually losing the pecuniary means necessary to support that station. But few can realize the dreadful struggle which a proud and sensitive man must sustain against the pressure of that tide of misfortune which seems slowly but surely to be drifting him to a degrading ruin. He must hide it from the suspicions of the world; he must conceal it even from the knowledge of his own family; there must be no acknowledgment in his own countenance, or dress, or intercourse with society, that poverty is commencing the work of destruction. It may eat into his very vitals; but like the Spartan of old, not one external sign must betray the anguish knawing within.

Such seems to have been the fate and fortune of Dr. Webster. The struggle to *keep up appearances*, and to sustain his family in their accustomed position in society, has been the evil spirit that has haunted him through life, sapped the foundations of his moral principles, led him on through transactions of shuffling evasion, doubtful integrity, the gradual departure of the principle of honesty, the drying up in the heart of all the fountains of kindness and good will to his fellow-men, until the most revolting crime has closed the long, protracted, painful struggle in the blackness of darkness forever.

Where a man fails suddenly into poverty; where his property and standing are prostrated by some sudden blow, his family are much more apt, submissively, to bend to the dispensation, and by their energy and industry, accommodate themselves to the new and trying circumstances under which God has placed them. The daily experience of the world furnishes constant examples of virtues thus developed, principles thus strengthened, submission to Providence thus manifested, which have the more surely ripened the character for Heaven. But the life-long struggle to *keep up appearances*, where the family, as well as the father, are conscious of their inability, here is the conflict. There is no development of virtue here, no strengthening of principle, no submission to Providence; but the constant subterfuges and little deceptions that gradually wash away the foundations of morality and the firmness of resistance. The whole life is *one continued lie*. The world, most generally, sees through the flimsy gauze of appearances, and despises the deception.

There is hardly any thing more destructive to the principles of integrity, justice, and truth, than this effort to *keep up appearances*. Better, much better, would it be, at once, to yield to the pressure of misfortune, to sacrifice the station in fashionable society, and, by honest labor of the mind or body, for every member of the family to endeavor to gain their support in another sphere.

Some individuals may peruse this article, with whom this great struggle has already commenced. Let them be advised to succumb to their condition at once, before honesty and principle have been stained, and habits of deception formed. Let the children, and especially the daughters, of all such parents, be led to see, that the gratification of moving in the most fashionable circles can be no compensation for the deception, the subterfuges, the dishonesty

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

THE COTTON WAR.

That there is a war of prices now raging in the cotton world between the American producing and the British consuming interests, is a fact which, for some time past, has been obvious to every observer,—and, indeed, has been, to a certain extent, felt, directly or indirectly, by various classes on both sides of the water. Prices are demanded which are not conceded; offers are made which are not accepted; the English spinner believes the crop of 1849–50 to be a sufficient one to warrant the low rates he wishes to rule; the American planter is persuaded there is a deficiency which must enhance prices and will reward him for holding back; and the consequence is that the stock is retained in this country, operating, for the time, like so much bullion locked up in private cellars or the vaults of the subtreasury, diminishing and appreciating the ordinary international currency of exchange, and producing some inconvenience in the money market.

The evil, however, must be regarded as a temporary one. The war will soon come to an end. The spinner is destined to be defeated. All advices from the South confirm the low estimate for the crop, the final establishment of which can have no other result—unless Europe should suddenly fall a prey to new convulsions, paralyzing her manufacturing industry and enterprise—than that of fixing prices in favor of the planter. The spinner must have his raw material, or shut up his mill; and he must do that, or yield the question of prices to the producer, who is now beginning to feel his power, and conceive the force of an idea often, of late, expressed in England, and canvassed with much seriousness and some terror. In fact, the present contest illustrates in a very interesting way the tremendous engine which America has in her hands, in her cotton crop, capable of being wielded, at any moment, against the manufacturing prosperity of Great Britain. It is some months since we quoted, as we feel inclined to quote again, the remarkable confession made by Mackay, in his 'Western World,' depicting the dependence of England upon the cotton of the United States for the employment and bread of her people, nay, more, almost for her political existence:

"This is a dependence," says he, "which cannot be contemplated with indifference. As regards the supply of cotton, we are as much at the mercy of America as if we were starving, and to her alone we looked for food. She need not withhold her wheat: America could starve us by withholding her cotton." "A combination of circumstances may be supposed, in which America, at little cost to herself, might strike us an irrevocable blow: a crisis might arise, when, by momentarily crippling our industry, she might push in and deprive us of the markets of the world." "Fill England with provisions—let her harbors be choked and her granaries be bursting with their stores; what a spectacle would she present on a stoppage of one year's supply of cotton! It would do more to prostrate her in the dust than all the armaments which America and the combined world could hurl against her. What a tremendous power is this in the hands of a rival! The day may come, even should inclination be dead, when self-interest may drive her to the policy of shutting up our English factories, and crushing our English trade. She has, as it were, at her command the great dam, from which all our motive power is derived, and has only to close the sluices when she wishes our machinery to stop."

This is all true—so very true that, should a war suddenly arise between the two countries, it would be the best and most efficacious, as it would be the *cheapest* and most bloodless way for the United States to wage it, with certainty of a full and speedy victory, to embargo the cotton crop—buy it, at double prices even—every bale of it, not needed by our own manufacturers and those of friendly states—and make a bonfire of it. The cost of a death blow to England would be the price of one year's cotton crop. May we never, however, have occasion to strike the one or burn the other.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

We find in a late number of the London Economist, some information as to the means employed by the Manchester Spinners for reducing the consumption of Cotton, with a view to affect prices. The Economist says:

"The commercial accounts just received from India and China are on the whole favorable, and we think are calculated to sustain this market.—From Calcutta a general improvement in Manchester fabrics is reported, both in the amount of business doing and the prices obtainable, and to this is added an improved and improving rate of exchange.

"The accounts from Bombay are decidedly unfavorable, except the rate of exchange, which is more favorable, and likely to be still more so by our next accounts from there. The present being a period of the year when shipments to Bombay have ceased for a time, the bad accounts from that market will not have any serious effect upon our market. We are very glad to be able to report improved accounts from China; both at Canton and Shanghai more business was doing, and at better prices.

"From America, the commercial accounts were favorable, and show well for this market. Cotton reports are still conflicting. Our spinners seem determined to keep out of the Liverpool market as long as they possibly can; we hear of some of them who only buy three days' consumption at a time, but to-day it appears there is rather a better market in Liverpool. Spinners cannot continue much longer in the rate of purchases for the last few weeks."

The Commercial Editor of the N. York Courier and Enquirer says:

"We have in our possession a letter from a high source, which admits that "the actual consumption of Great Britain is now 27 to 28,000 bales weekly," that "spinners, in the contest, have lost their stocks and were perfectly at the mercy of holders, if satisfied by subsequent accounts that the crop will not exceed 2,100,000 bales;" that "there were large orders for Russia in the hands of the Manchester houses;" and, in fine, that "the position of the spinner is a desperate one, if in error as to the extent of the crop."

Fat Cattle.—A yoke of Oxen, fatted by J. L. Mosier, of Naples, Ontario county, drew a crowd this morning. They are the largest animals we ever saw. The railroad freight bill rates them at over 6300 lbs. One of them girths 10 feet 6 inches, and the other 10 feet. They are five years old, and are destined to gratify the palates of the New Yorkers.

Albany Journal.

Sympathy for the Webster Family.—It is said that the liberal people of Boston have made up a subscription for the destitute family of Dr. Webster, which has already reached $20,000, and the widow of Dr. Parkman heads the list with $500.

The Firemen of Baltimore had a fight on Sunday afternoon last. Five thousand persons were present at it, the Sun says. Probably as many as were in the churches that day.

DESCRIPTION OF SAN FRANCISCO.

BY WALTER COLTON, U. S. NAVY.

The bay of San Francisco resembles a broad inland lake, communicating by a narrow channel with the ocean. This channel, as the tradition of the aborigines runs, was opened by an earthquake which a few centuries since convulsed the continent. The town is built on the south bend of the bay, near its communication with the sea. Its site is a succession of barren sand hills, tumbled up in every variety of shape. No levelling process on a scale of any magnitude has been attempted. The buildings roll up and over these sand ridges like a shoal of porpoises over the swell of a wave, only the fish has much the most order in the disposal of head and tail. More incongruous combinations in architecture never danced in the dreams of men. Brick warehouses, wooden shanties, sheet-iron huts, and shaking tents, are blended in admirable confusion.

But these grotesque habitations have as much uniformity and sobriety as the habits of those who occupy them. Hazards are made in commercial transactions and projects of speculation that would throw Wall street into spasms. I have seen merchants purchase cargoes without having even glanced into the invoice. The conditions of the sale were a hundred per cent. profits to the owner and costs. In one cargo, when tumbled out, were found twenty thousand dollars in the single article of red cotton handkerchiefs. "I'll get rid of those among the wild Indians," said the purchaser, with a shrug of his shoulders. "I've a waterlot which I will sell," cries another. "Which way does it stretch?" inquire half a dozen. "Right under the craft there," is the reply. "And what do you ask for it?" "Fifteen thousand dollars." "I'll take it." "Then down with your dust." So the water-lot, which mortal eyes never yet beheld, changes its owners without changing its fish. "I have two shares in a gold mine," cries another. "Where are they?" inquires the crowd. "Under the south branch of the Yuba river, which we have almost turned," is the reply. "And what will you take?" "Fifteen thousand dollars." "I'll give ten." "Take them, stranger." So the two shares of a possibility of gold under a branch of the Yuba, where the water still rolls rapid and deep, are sold for ten thousand dollars, paid down. Is there anything in the Arabian Nights that surpasses this?

But glance at that large wooden building, which looks as if the winds had shingled it, and the powers of the air pinned its clapboards in a storm. Enter, and you find a great hall filled with tables, and a motley group gathered around each. Some are laying down hundreds and others thousands on the turn of a card. Each has a bag of grain gold in his hand, which he must double or lose, and is only anxious to reach the table where he can make the experiment. You would advise him at least to purchase a suit of clothes, or repair his old ones, before he loses his all; but what cares he for his outward garb, when piles of the yellow dust swell and glitter in his excited imagination? Down goes his bag of gold, and is lost! But does he look around for a rope or pistol that he may end his ruin? No; the river bank, where he gathered that bag, has more; so he cheers his momentary despondency with a strong glass of brandy, and is off again for the mines. He found the gold by good fortune, and has lost it by bad, and now considers himself about even with the world. Such is the moral effect of gold hunting on a man whose principles are not as fixed and immoveable as the rock. It begins in a lottery and ends in a lottery, where the blanks outnumber the prizes ten to one.

But you are hungry—want a breakfast—turn into a restaurant—call for ham, eggs, and coffee—then your bill—six dollars! Your high boots, which have never seen a brush since you first put them on, have given out. You find a pair that can replace them—they are a tolerable fit; and now what is the price? Fifty dollars! Your beard has not felt a razor since you went to the mines—it must come off, and your frizzled hair be clipped. You find a barber: his dull shears hang in the knots of your hair like a sheep-shearer's in a fleece matted with burs; his razor he straps on the leg of his boot, and then hauls away, starting at every pull some new fountain of tears. You vow you will let the beard go; but then one side is partly off, and you try the agony again to get the other side something like it; and now what is the charge for this torture? Four dollars! Night is approaching, and you must have a place where you can sleep: to inquire for a bed would be as idle as to hunt a pearl in the jungle of a Greenland bear. You look around for the lee of some shanty or tent, and tumble down for the night; but a thousand fleas dispute the premises with you: the contest is hopeless—you tumble out as you tumble in, and spend the remainder of the night in finding a place not occupied by these aborigines of the soil.

See you that young man with a long whip in his hand, cracking it over an ox-team? He was one of the most learned geologists, for his age, in the U. States, and came out here to apply his science to the discovery of gold deposites; but somehow his diving-rods always dipped wrong, and now he has taken a rod about which there is no mistake; so, at least, think his cattle. He would accumulate a fortune, did he not lose it as fast as made in some phrensied speculation. But look yonder—do you see that young gentleman with a string of fish, which he offers for sale? He was the best Greek and Latin scholar of his class in Yale College, and subsequently one of the most promising members of our bar. But he exchanged his Blackstone for a pick; and instead of picking fees out of his client's pockets, he came here to pick gold out of the mines: but the deuce was in it; for whenever his pick struck close upon a deposite, it was no longer there! So he exchanged his pick for a hook and line, and now angles for pike, pickerel, and perch, and can describe each fish by some apt line from Catullus. He would do well at his new piscatory profession, but for the gilded hook of the gambler. He laughs at the trout for darting at a fictitious fly, and then chases a bait himself equally fanciful and false.

But look again—do you see that pulperia, with its gathered groups of soldiers and sailors, poets and politicians, merchants and mendicants, doctors and draymen, clerks and coblers, trappers and tinkers. That little man who stands behind the bar, and deals to each his dram of fire, was once a preacher, and deemed almost a prophet, as he depicted the pangs of that worm which dieth not; but now he has exchanged that worm for another, but preserved his consistency; for this worm too distilleth delirium and death. And that thick set man who stands in the midst of the crowd, with ruby countenance and revelling eye, whose repartee sets the whole pulperia in a roar, and who is now watching the liquor in his glass to see if it stirreth itself aright, once lectured in the West on the temptations of those who tarry late at the wine; but now his teetotalism covers all liquors as goodly gifts graciously bestowed. But one brief year, and some Dame Quickly may describe his pale exit as that of his delirious prototype—"I saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his fingers' ends."

And yet, with all these drawbacks—with all these gambling tables, grog shops, shanties, shavers, and fleas—San Francisco is swelling into a town of the highest commercial importance. She commands the trade of the great valleys through which the Sacramento and San Joaquin, with their numerous tributaries, roll; she gathers to her bosom the products and manufactures of the United States, of England, China, the shores and Islands of the Pacific.

ADVENTURES OF A PRINTER.

A ROMANCE.

By the steamer Cherokee, the editor of the Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette, has received a letter dated at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, January 1, 1850, from an old friend and fellow printer, whose adventures have been so much out of the common order that we extract a part of his letter for the amusement of our readers. The writer left New York in 1846, as a full private in Col. Stevenson's regiment. After the wars were over, he remained in California, where he was employed by Gen'l Vallejo as a *carpenter*, at the time the gold mines were discovered. He of course took his chances at gold digging, but soon abandoned the business. When last heard from, (previous to the reception of the present letter,) he was one of the publishers of the Californian. He writes that he soon abandoned this speculation. He concludes his adventures for the present by being wrecked one day on Honolulu, and marrying the daughter of the chief of the village, on the following Sunday. But let him speak for himself:

"The papers were slow pay in those times, so I sold out my interest and gained one or two thousand dollars, which I spent. Speculated a little, however, and did well—failed in some things, but made up on others.

"On the 9th of October last, in company with seven, I left San Francisco on a visit to the 'Beautiful Islands,' intending afterwards to sail to China, make our way overland to Russia, where I have an uncle, and thence to England, where I could take passage for home. On the 28th, at noon, when we were within two leagues of the Harbor of Honolulu, it came on to blow a gale.—We stood off, and succeeded in worrying the gale, but just as we were entering the mouth of the harbor it came on to blow very hard from the north-west, and in five minutes we were hard and fast on the shore. I rushed to my chest for my dimes, and had barely time to secure them when the hull parted, keeled over and filled. I secured a spar, and clung to it and the *dust*, like "grim death to a deceased African." After being in the water about three quarters of an hour, lashed by the surf and bruised by the spar, I gained the shore. I kissed the earth where I first stepped and determined never to leave it. Having 65 pounds of gold dust about my person, and three or four hundred dollars in gold coin, I was completely exhausted, and turned in for the night (for night it began to be) under a cocoanut tree, where I slept soundly until 12 or 1 o'clock, when I awoke so stiff with cold and sore from my bruises that I could scarcely move. To my great joy I discovered a fire about a half mile to the west. It proved to be a village of the natives (Banakas) who, on learning (by signs) my misfortune, stirred up the fire, gave me some boiled pork, bread-fruit, yams, and a variety of eating matter. After I had disposed of this I turned in on same mats, where I slept soundly until sun-rise, when I arose.

After I had made my toilet I was introduced to the chief of the village. He is of high rank and much respected. His name is Kaunı, and he is related to the King of the Islands. He was very polite, spoke English fluently, offered me a house, some land, and his daughter in marriage, if I would live with his tribe and instruct them, as far as I was able, in the arts of civilization. I thanked him for his offer and told him that I would think over the matter.

After this interview, I went down to the beach, accompanied by a party of the natives, to look after the wreck, but nothing could be seen save the spar on which I came ashore. When I discovered the sad result of the storm I sat down on the beach and wept like a child. I had lost the only friends that I have had since I left my home. But tears are of no avail, so I made up my mind to bear it, and to accept the offer of the chief and become his son. I accordingly, on my return to the village, informed the chief that I would accept his offer. He immediately introduced me to the *fair one*. Her name is *Nuara* (Mary.) She is of a light copper color, fourteen years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, small hand and foot, black hair and eyes, and above all very affectionate. Her dress consisted of a faded blue satin skirt, coming no lower than the knee, moccasins and leggings, and a curious wrought bead head dress. She was by no means bashful, and none too modest. She sat on my knee and kissed me, and when I asked her if she would marry me she said *yes*, without the slightest hesitation, and expressed a wish that the ceremony should take place on the following Sunday, saying that a missionary would be there on that day. This I agreed to, when she rewarded me with a kiss, and ran off to her father.

The following day I visited the capital and purchased the wedding dresses for my lady and myself, together with some presents for the tribe, and on Sunday "we twain were made one flesh."

On Monday my father-in-law, at my request, set several men at work at getting out cocoa-nut logs to build my house, and in the course of ten days a very substantial dwelling, 40 feet front, 35 feet deep, and 25 feet high, was completed. This is the only building of the kind in the village, all the others being built of reeds and mud. The chief is very much pleased with it, and I hope that within a year the whole village will be of log houses. I have offered to furnish axes and all other tools, and I think the natives will build themselves better houses.

"I am perfectly contented with my situation, and think that mine is a peculiar happy lot, after so long a struggle with the world—'poor as a rat,'—sticking type for a living—to be cast ashore with a pocket full of rocks among friendly *savages*, in this lovely climate.

I am still a good Whig, and if my second girl turns out to be a boy, he shall be called Henry Clay. By the way, I think of agitating the project of the annexation of his Hawaain majesty's dominions to the United States."

Rivulets are a good deal like folks after all. For a short time after they are born, they go jumping and tumbling down the rocks like school-boys—low down their course, where the banks are fairer and the flowers commence growing—they circle about in eddying pools as if they had got in love and fed on waltzing. At last to the plain they glide, where the dead level of the world reduces them to a quieter pace, and the frolicking stream of yesterday settles down into a very smooth, deep, easy going old gentleman.—*Spirit of the Age.*

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* regrets that Mr. Calhoun did not live long enough to dissolve the Union.

From the Washington (N. C.) Whig.

MR. STANLY AND THE METHODISTS.

Some of the Locofoco editors, true to their low instincts, are persisting in the falsehood that Mr. Stanly abused and ridiculed the Methodists, in his altercation with Mr. Hilliard. But not one of them, so far as we have seen, has published what Mr. S. said in relation to that body of christians. So far from ridiculing or abusing them, he spoke of them in the highest terms of eulogy, the only terms he could speak of them in, without doing violence to his own feelings, he having a brother who is a clergyman in that church, and his mother having lived and died a member of it. To show that what we say is *true*, we copy again from his remarks as reported in the Congressional Globe. Here they are:

"The honorable gentleman from Alabama commenced this morning, by saying that he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Yes, and I referred to the fact yesterday, in courtesy. He promulgates it this morning. I know it, and the country knows it, from extracts which have been published from his sermons. He is one of those gentlemen, I doubt not, who desire to procure the *eclat* of the galleries, and the compliments of the ladies, for his sermons; and he comes here this morning to pour out his malice upon me. I cannot but have respect for that Church, from the associations which are connected with it in my own mind. In my youth I attended its ministrations. I have a high respect for its clergy, in spite of the exhibition we have had here this morning. They are the pioneers of religion in our country. They are not like the gentleman from Alabama, who knows a great deal more about Vattel, Bynkershoek, and Grotius de Jure Belli, than of the Epistles of St. Peter, St. Paul, or St. James. But they are these hundred dollar men, who take their ponies and saddle-bags, and ride through our American forests, sending forth glad tidings of great joy to the black and to the white. They are to religion, what our Yankees are to commerce, they go where nobody else goes, and do not preach for glory or for pay, like the gentleman from Alabama, or any of that sort.—They do not dance attendance on the great—are not

"Frequent in park with lady at his side,
* * * * *
Constant at routs, familiar with a round
Of ladyships."

Through these men, 'the poor have the Gospel preached unto them.'"

Now, as the *Newbernian* remarks, "any one who can scent the least odor of abuse or ridicule in this, *would smell garlick in a bunch of roses.*"

As to Mr. Hilliard, we have heretofore shown that he was the aggressor. Mr. Stanly made no allusion to him, not the slightest, until while he was speaking he heard the insulting words, "*it is false,*" when turning round he saw they came from Hilliard. It is true Mr. H. says he did not address the offensive language *to* Mr. Stanly, but to a friend near him. All the worse. Better and more manly to have talked *to* him than *at* him, as we have before remarked. And if Mr. H's heart was so full that he must express himself to his friend, (it has never yet appeared who that friend was,) the common courtesy that controls the conduct of gentlemen, to say nothing of the charity that should govern a christian, required that he should not utter the offensive language in Mr. Stanly's presence or in his hearing.

Well, what next did Hilliard do? Why, the next day, after calm reflection, he went to the House and made a deliberate attack on Mr. Stanly, abusing him in set terms, as no gentleman, and indulging in the vilest misrepresentations of his speech. What was Mr. Stanly to do? Either *submit like a dog, or defend himself.* He chose to defend himself, and his constituents, we dare say, honor him for it.

But the meanest thing in the whole transaction was the conduct of Hilliard in going to the Globe office and altering the report of the debate, inserting things he never said, in order to place Mr. S. in the ridiculous position of offering the "olive branch" after Hilliard had defied him, and said he "had only exposed his conduct as it deserved"—something which he never said, and probably never thought of saying, till his wicked temper prompted him to it, after the debate was over and the report was in the hands of the printer. For evidence of this see Mr. Stanly's card and the note from the foreman of the Globe office, as published in that paper, and copied into the Whig of April 3d. The card of Mr. White, a member of the House from New York, in the same number of this paper, shows the studied purpose of Mr. Hilliard to misrepresent.

The North.—Daniel Webster.—It is now quite gratifying to open the papers from the north. There is among all the sound, prudent and reflecting members of the profession, a manifest disposition to use the press to tranquilize the public mind. The language of provocation is rarely seen—the keen sarcasm is never attempted—the quiet, rational use of common sense has been brought to bear upon the disturbing question which has so long threatened the peace of the nation, and its commanding influence is everywhere felt. We feel free to say to those who talked of *danger*, that the danger is past.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Sir John Franklin.—The St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 5th of April, contains an extract from a letter, written by A. McDermot, and dated Selkirk's Colony, 13th February, 1850, as follows:—

"A packet has just arrived from McKenzie's river, which brings news that the ship that went in search of Captain Franklin is wintering in McKenzie's river. This packet is sent post haste by the States. *It is thought the Captain is still alive.*"

It also publishes an extract from a letter written by a person connected with the expedition of Sir John Richardson, who gives a highly favorable account of the weather during the winters of 1848–'9, and leaves reason to hope that the search for Sir John Franklin was prosecuted under the most favorable circumstances, and, as we trust, with success.

Philadelphia has disgraced itself again, with a repetition of firemen's brawls in her streets. On Monday night the southerly part of Moyamensing was the scene of a bloody riot, during which a number of the participants were more or less wounded by bricks and stones and guns and pistols. The combatants were the Franklin and Moyamensing Hose Companies.—The scene of the battle was in the neighborhood of a fire in Federal street.

Life.—In Longfellow's Hyperion, that casket of rare and sparkling gems, we have the following beautiful moral deduced from the story of the hero:

"Look not mournfully into the past; it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present; it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy Future, without fear and with a manly heart."

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

From the Milledgeville (Georgia) Recorder of the 9th instant we copy the following account of the present condition and probable fate of the project of a Southern Convention:

"*Nashville Convention.*—The election for Delegates to the Nashville Convention has proved an abortion. From present appearances the whole vote in this State will hardly exceed the vote of one of our strongest counties. Georgia will therefore probably be unrepresented, should the Convention be held, which, by the way, we do not think probable. Even in Mississippi, which originated the measure, public meetings are recommending that it shall not take place, under the apparent probabilities of the settlement by Congress of the question upon which the Convention was to deliberate. From all appearances, we reiterate our impression that *no Nashville Convention will be held.*"

GEORGIA—NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, an earnest supporter of the Southern Convention, gives the thing up in Georgia. We copy a few of its own words:

"The meagre vote given for Delegates in the recent election, is a virtual defeat of the Southern Convention movement in Georgia. So far as this State is concerned, we look upon it as dead and buried. No exigency that might arise on the slavery question between this and the first Monday in June, can revive it. No enormity of anti-slavery legislation by Congress, ought to induce the Delegates voted for in Georgia to take their seats in that Convention. Nor should the delegates elected by unanimous vote of the Legislature do so. The action of the Legislature has not received a proper endorsement by the people of Georgia."

It is quite as dead in Virginia as in Georgia—rather more so—*and every body knows it.* But until its authors come out and acknowledge the fact, as they do in Georgia, we shall not oppose the appointment of Delegates.

HENRY COUNTY, VA.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting was held in this county at its last court, to consider the propriety of sending Delegates to the Nashville Convention. After a long and able discussion, it was decided by a majority of 56, to send no Delegates.

Ib.

A Sign in Old Massachusetts.—A year ago a set of Wilmot proviso resolutions passed the Massachusetts Legislature with *only one dissenting voice.* In the Senate on Tuesday last, Mr. Buckingham presented a memorial from 277 persons, asking the Legislature to instruct Mr. Webster to vote for the insertion of the Wilmot proviso in the new Territorial bills, and against the bill of Mr. Mason, concerning fugitive slaves. Mr. Hilliard opposed the reference of this paper to any committee, and, on motion of Mr. Hazen, it was laid on the table by a vote of 15 to 11.

A Sign in Pennsylvania.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania, by a strong vote, have postponed a set of Wilmot proviso resolutions to a day beyond the expiration of the session.

A Sign in Connecticut.—The party whose State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers *laid on the table* a set of Wilmot proviso resolutions, and then by a vote of 151 to 37 laid on the table a resolution approving of the proviso resolutions passed by the last Legislature, has carried the election; while the party whose Convention adopted proviso resolutions is defeated.

A Sign in Rhode Island.—The Free-Soil candidate for Governor at the recent election received less than 200 votes in the whole State.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Mr. Polk and the Wilmot Proviso.—A *second* meeting, with reference to the appointment of delegates to the Nashville Convention, was held on the 1st instant, at Columbia, in Maury county, Tennessee, which, we believe, was formerly the residence of President Polk. Major William H. Polk offered resolutions in favor of the appointment. They were sustained by Col. Jonas E. Thomas, who said he would not have proposed the Nashville Convention himself, but thought, as it was to meet, the people of Maury should be represented. Judge Cahal, Hon. Barclay Martin, and Messrs. A. M. Looney, M. S. Frierson, and A. M. Rosborough spoke in opposition to the Convention. The meeting finally adjourned to the first Monday in May.

The remarks of the Hon. Barclay Martin, who was Mr. Polk's representative whilst he was President, present, as they are reported by the *Columbia Intelligencer*, testimony of remarkable interest concerning Mr. Polk's opinions and public conduct. We submit them without comment at present:

"Hon. Barclay Martin was *thoroughly opposed* to this Convention. He saw no necessity for it. He alluded to the Wilmot Proviso—said that it originated with Jefferson, had been sanctioned by Madison, Monroe and Polk—and he had voted for the Oregon bill with the proviso in it, *by the request of Mr. Polk.* Mr. Polk could not have signed the proviso in the Oregon bill, unless he thought it constitutional. Mr. Martin pronounced a most eloquent eulogy upon the Union—the time for any such movement as this Nashville Convention had not come, and he hoped and believed it never would come. If good should arise from the Convention, others were welcome to the honor.—If evil, he wished it understood that he was not in any manner responsible for it."

St. Louis Election.—The municipal election in St. Louis, on the 1st instant, resulted in a decided Whig triumph, as well as an equally decided one for the Bentonians. The vote for Mayor was as follows:

Luther M. Kennet, (Whig)	3,329
John How, (Benton)	2,018
D. A. Meaghan, (Anti-Benton-test)	644
George Morton, (Independent)	73

Progress of Advertising.—The New York Daily Tribune was commenced in April 1841, and received a fair share of advertising patronage from its commencement. The increase of the cash receipts of the office for advertising alone is as follows:

The year 1843 over that of 1842,	$4,625
The year 1844 over that of 1843,	5,917
The year 1845 over that of 1844,	4,881
The year 1846 over that of 1845,	5,463
The year 1847 over that of 1846,	2,698
The year 1848 over that of 1847,	1,062
The year 1849 over that of 1848,	7,830
January 1850 over Jan'y 1849,	$1,569 96
February 1850 over Feb'y 1849,	1,356 45
March 1850 over March 1849,	1,573 29

By the above, it will be seen that the advertising receipts of the last year exceeded those of 1842 by upwards of $30,000. It is in order to do justice to this constantly increasing patronage that we are compelled to issue a double sheet, involving an increase of our annual expenditure of some $20,000 per annum.

N. Y. Tribune.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1850.

Union and Compromise Triumph—Position of Mr. Benton.

The friends of Union and compromise have triumphed in the Senate. It has been a hard struggle; but it may now be presumed that we have passed the crisis, safely, and, as soon as Mr. Benton, Mr. Hale, and others will permit, a bill embracing California and the territorial governments, will pass the Senate.

They will pass, too, under the recommendation of a committee of thirteen members, selected from different quarters of the country, and of different parties, and any man who may oppose the views of that committee will be put down as a disunionist. There are but two parties to this question—the party in favor of Union by force, and the party in favor of Union by compromise.

The report of the committee will carry great weight with it in the House, for many Southern members would refuse to vote for California, except in combination with bills establishing territorial governments.

Mr. Benton scouts the appointment of the committee, for the obvious reason that the opinion of thirteen men will be stronger before the country, than that of one man. It will place the free soilers and Mr. Benton on disadvantageous ground.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1850.

On the deficiency bill, Senator Dickinson, to-day, made one of the most extraordinary speeches ever heard in or out of Congress. It was in opposition to the appropriation for the wings of the Patent Office. The appropriations for this purpose in the last Congress have been expended under the direction of the Department of the Interior. It seems that the sham Democratic party are bitterly opposed to Mr. Ewing, and are determined therefore to break down the "Home Department," if possible. Senator Dickinson's speech to-day was partly for this purpose, and partly for the purpose of creating the impression that the sham-democracy are great economists. It was a most curious, extraordinary, and altogether wonderful display, considering the real points at issue.

The Government are paying a large sum for the rent of the Home Department which sum may as well be expended in erecting a permanent building on government property. The cost of the Patent Office wing, however, comes out of the Patent Office fund, which is a reserve, and would lie idle but for this very sensible appropriation of it to some use. This wing, it is understood, will be used for the Department of the Interior until it is absorbed by the increased room required for the Patent Office. A sermon upon economy was therefore, under the circumstances, a ridiculous and profligate waste of the valuable and expensive time of the National Legislature. Like most speeches in favor of retrenchment, &c., they cost more than the payment of the honest sums asked.

It was refreshing, the style in which Senator Pearce used up this fanfaronade. A few discharges from his battery of common sense, with a round or two of documents, demolished the whole structure, and it came tumbling down upon the head of Senator Dickinson with a most uncomfortable crash. It seemed almost a pity he had raised the structure with so much care, and had humanely provided for the pay of the workmen to the uttermost farthing.

Senators Hunter of Virginia, and Foote of Mississippi, seem to have been convinced by Senator Pearce's reasoning. At any rate, the old enmity to Mr. Ewing was laid aside by those Senators, and they freely admitted the propriety of the appropriation, and of Mr. Ewing's course in reference thereto, which had been so fiercely assailed.

The latest rumors from Washington respecting the Cabinet assure us,—

1st. That all the four Secretaries—Messrs. Clayton, Crawford, Preston and Meredith—will resign within a few days.

2d. That their successors will come most probably in this order:

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—Mr. Crittenden or Mr. Bell, of Tenn.

FOR SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—Mr. George Evans of Maine.

FOR SECRETARY OF WAR—Mr. Gentry of Tenn.

FOR SECRETARY OF THE NAVY—Mr. Thos. Butler King, of Georgia.

Small Pox.—The small pox, in Gates county, has entirely subsided. There have been no new cases for two weeks. We are indebted to Dr. E. Parker, of South Mills, who left his home and repaired to the scene of the plague, for the following statement:

Whites, 89 cases,	12 deaths.
Blacks, 90 cases,	7 "
Number of families attacked, 15.	

Never was the practical utility of vaccination more fairly and satisfactorily tested than in that community.—*Dist. Whig.*

The Fire Annihilator.—Mr. Phillips, the inventor of this new apparatus, recently gave an exhibition of its powers to a large company assembled at the London gas works, Vauxhall. After some preliminary remarks on the vast losses from fire, amounting, annually, in the three kingdoms, to £2,000,000, and the inefficacy of water in quenching a furious conflagration, he set fire to a compartment of a large open building, filled with partitions and temporary joisting of light wood, daubed with pitch and turpentine, and hung with rags soaked with the same combustibles. The flames ascended, roaring with such vehemence as to repel the spectators to a distance of forty feet, reaching, apparently, beyond all remedy by water; when Mr. P. with one of his hand machines, somewhat larger than a good sized coffee pot, from which a volume of gas and vapor was discharged, extinguished the flames "in half a minute;" and then, to prove that there was no noxious quality in the resulting air, immediately walked through the building with a lighted candle in his hand. A company has been formed to manufacture these new-styled fire engines; which, if they answer as well in practice as they seem to do in experiment, will soon make their way to this country, and find their field of operation in subduing flames, and, perhaps, fire riots.

The boilers of the Tow boat Hercules exploded near New Orleans on the 10th inst., wrecking the boat, and killing 7 and wounding 4 men.

Escape of Prisoners.—On Saturday night last, about 11 o'clock, Wm. Walton and James Cole, white, and Sheridan, black, made their escape from the jail in this town. Walton and Cole were in on the charge of robbing the Messrs. Bowers' Jewelry store. Sheridan, who belongs to a Mr. Peterson, of Sampson county, had committed a burglary in that county, and was brought here for safe keeping, the jail at Clinton not being considered a secure one. He is a desperate and powerful fellow. He managed to get loose from his shackles, and tore off one of the ceiling plank of his cell. With this he battered and prized out the gratings of one of the windows, allowing him egress to the open passages. He then wrenched the locks from the doors of two other cells, in one of which Walton and Cole were confined. The next operation was to break through the North wall, built of brick, a foot or more thick. This accomplished, the three descended to the ground, a distance of thirty feet or more, by means of their blankets tied together. The Sheriff offers five hundred dollars reward for them; two each for Cole and Walton, and one hundred for Sheridan.

Several persons started out in pursuit of the fugitives on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon two of them overtook the negro twenty-seven miles from town, on the road leading from Long Creek bridge to Sampson Court House. As soon as they came upon him, he took to the woods, and eluded them. One of them fired at him, and thinks that he wounded him.—Walton and Cole were seen about daylight on Sunday morning, in the neighborhood of Long Creek bridge, making their way up. They were travelling without shoes.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

P. S. Since the above paragraph from the Chronicle was in type, the negro has been caught and lodged in Jail. He was not wounded. No further news has been heard from the white men.—*Wil. Jour.*

Progress of the Work.—Many of our readers will feel an interest in being informed of the progress of the work of relaying (with T Iron) the track of the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road.—We therefore state that twenty-five car. goes of Iron have been received, making an aggregate of 6,720 tons, and that twenty-seven miles of the Road have been re-laid. The relaying is not in a continuous line, but on various parts of the Road.

Wilmington Chronicle.

A WOMAN OF THE REVOLUTION.

The women of North Carolina exhibited feats of intrepidity and courage, during the bloody days of the Revolution, unexcelled by their sex in any country. Many daring acts were performed, illustrative of the coolness, virtue and devotion of our mothers, which if collected, would fill a handsome volume. The following which we find in Mrs. Ellet's "Women of the Revolution," will be perused with interest by every reader:

Early in the war, the inhabitants of the frontier of Burke county, North Carolina, being apprehensive of an attack by the Indians, it was determined to seek protection in a fort, in a more densely peopled neighborhood in an interior settlement. A party of soldiers were sent to protect them on their retreat. The families assembled, the line of march was taken towards their place of destination, and they proceeded some miles unmolested—the soldiers marching in a hollow square, with the refugee families in the middle. The Indians, who had watched the movement, laid a plan for their destruction. The road to be travelled lay through a dense forest in the fork of a river, where the Indians concealed themselves, and waited till the travellers were on the desired spot. Suddenly the war whoop sounded in front and on either side; and a large body of painted warriors rushed in, filling the gap by which the whites had entered. An apalling crash of firearms followed. The soldiers, however, were prepared; such as chanced to be near the trees, darted behind them and began to ply the deadly rifle; the others prostrated themselves upon the earth among the tall grass, and crawled to trees. The families screened themselves as best they could.

The onset was long and fiercely urged; ever and anon, amid the din and smoke, the warriors would rush, tomahawk in hand, towards the centre; but they were repulsed by the cool intrepidity of the backwoods riflemen. Still they fought on, determined on the destruction of the victims who offered such desperate resistance. All at once an appalling sound greeted the ears of the women and children in the centre; it was a cry from their defenders—a cry for powder!

"Our powder is giving out," they exclaimed; "have you any? Bring us some, or we can fight no longer."

A woman of the party had a good supply. She spread her apron upon the ground, poured the powder in it, and going round to each soldier as they stood behind the trees, bade each one who needed powder to put down his hat, and poured a quantity into it. Thus she went round the line of defence till her whole stock, and all she could obtain from others, was distributed. At last the savages gave way, and pressed by their foes were driven off the ground.

The victorious whites returned to those for whose safety they had ventured into the wilderness. Inquiries were made as to who had been killed, and one running up, cried—

"Where is the woman that gave us the powder? I want to see her."

"Yes! yes! let us see her!" responded another and another, "without her we should all have been lost."

The soldiers ran about among the women and children looking for her and making inquiries—Directly came in others from the pursuit, one of whom observing the commotion, asked the cause, and was told.

"You are looking in the wrong place," he replied.

"Is she killed? Ah! we are afraid of that!" exclaimed many voices.

"Not when I saw her," answered the soldier; "when the Indians ran off she was on her knees in prayer at the foot of yonder tree, and there I left her."

There was a simultaneous rush to the tree—and there to their great joy they found the woman safe, and still on her knees in prayer.—Thinking not of herself, she received the applause without manifesting any other feeling than gratitude to Heaven for their great deliverance.

The Women of France.—Those in the middling classes carry on the greater part of the business; the energy and talent of the country seem to be concentrated in them. They tend the stores, keep the books, pay and receive the money, and take upon themselves often the complete charge of a large establishment. In many households the husband seems to be a mere appendage to the wife, a kind of convenient and necessary evil.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 12—Schr. Martha Berry from N. York. 13—Brigs Mary Ellen from Charleston, Denmark from Richmond, Va.; Schrs. Ira Brewster and Olive from New York. 14—Brigs Francisco and Jenny Lind from Charleston, Ellen H

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1850.

Arrival of the Steamer.
RISE OF COTTON.

The following, received by Telegraph, contains the cotton news. Politically, there is not an item of importance:—

"America arrived. Cotton a farthing to three-eighths up. 66,000 bales sold in the two weeks."

ANOTHER DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN THE SENATE.—We regret to have to record another instance of rowdyism between Messrs. Benton and Foote.—The particulars will be found under the Congress head.

It is high time that the Senate should protect itself from such outrages; and we but express the unanimous sentiment here, so far as we have heard it, when we desire that both the parties may be forthwith *expelled*.

THE COMPROMISE COMMITTEE.—It will be seen that the Senate has at last adopted Mr. Foote's resolution for a Select Committee of Thirteen, to whom is referred the entire subject in dispute between the North and South, and to whom the Country will look with confidence for some harmonious and equitable settlement of the difficulties. Mr. Clay was elected Chairman of the Committee. There are six Democrats, viz: Messrs. Cass, Dickinson, and Bright, (Northern,) and Downs, King, and Mason, (Southern;) and seven Whigs, viz: Messrs. Clay, Bell, Berrien and Mangum, (Southern,) and Webster, Phelps, and Cooper, (Northern.) Seven are from the Slaveholding States and six from the Non-Slaveholding States.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We have, within a few weeks past, received various documents and speeches from Messrs. Badger and Webster, of the Senate, and Messrs. Stanly, Ashe, Venable, Caldwell, Deberry, and Vinton, of the House, for which we desire to return thanks.

Two of these favors deserve particular notice. One, a bound volume, of 850 pages, received from Mr. Badger, containing the President's Annual Message and accompanying Documents, Part 1. How many more parts are to come we know not; but it is possible that the whole will be printed by the end of the session. As to the style, whilst the binding is an improvement on the mode in which public documents were formerly sent out, the printing and paper are abominable, really disgraceful to Congress and the country. These are owing to the cheap contract system.

The second one to which we referred, which we have had the honor to receive from Mr. Webster, is a pamphlet copy of the great speech of that great man, on Mr. Clay's resolutions, delivered on the 7th ult. This is in a garb worthy of it, and of which it is worthy. It is one of the most beautiful specimens of printing,—paper, type, and all,—that we have ever seen, making a pamphlet of 64 pages.

The Hon. Thomas J. Campbell, of Tennessee, Clerk of the House of Representatives of Congress, died in Washington on the 13th inst. He had been formerly a member of the House from Tennessee, and was much respected and esteemed.

On Wednesday, after voting nine times on that and the preceding day, the Hon. Richard Young, of Illinois, formerly a Senator of the United States from that State, and recently Commissioner of the Land Office, under President Polk, was elected Clerk, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Campbell. Mr. Young is a Democrat, so that nearly all the officers of the House are now of that party.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says,—

Every democratic member present (except, I believe, Mr. Durkee,) voted for Mr. Young. The active free-soilers, nullifiers and all. This shows the extraordinary strength of the party. Its affinities cannot long be impaired. Its elements of strength and union are next to be combined in support of greater objects. First, will be settled by that party all the difficulties which have lately embarrassed the country. Next, a great National Union party will be formed, which will prevent the occurrence of such difficulties in future.

WHIG MEETINGS.

ORANGE COUNTY.—Gov. Manly's administration approved of, and he unanimously recommended for re-election. 40 Delegates appointed to the State Convention.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—Raleigh has added 3 to $4,000 more, making the addition there 13 to $14,000 in all. Cabarrus $3,300 more.

The Wilmington Rail Road Company, in consideration of the eminent public services of Mr. Calhoun, tendered a free passage over their line of road and boats, for the corpse, the Committees of Congress and of South Carolina, and the relatives who may accompany the body on the way to the place of interment in South Carolina.

This generous act was handsomely acknowledged by resolutions of the Committee of 25, appointed by the City of Charleston.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.—We have heretofore published an account of the manufacture of Locomotives at Wilmington, in the workshops of the Rail Road Company. We now learn from the Raleigh Star, that the same kind of work is done at the Depot of the Raleigh and Gaston Road in that city; and from the Petersburg Intelligencer, that both Locomotives and Cars, as good as any ever used on the Petersburg Road, are made in that town.

ADDITIONAL MAIL.—We learn that the Postmaster General has changed the present weekly mail service between this place and Lexington, via Carthage, &c., to a semi-weekly mail.

Leave Fayetteville on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 A. M. Return on Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Cady & Burgess, New York,—

Smith's Primary Geography, 10th edition, beautifully printed, with plates and colored Maps;

Smith's Quarto Geography, 12th edition, with 30 steel maps, and numerous engravings;

Smith's Illustrated Astronomy, 3d edition, for the use of Schools, with numerous original diagrams;

Guernsey's School History of the United States, brought down to the close of Mr. Polk's administration; 8th edition;

Ackerman's 1st Book of Natural History, 8th edition; with numerous engravings.

All these books are got up in handsome style, and the many editions through which they have passed in a short time, evidence the public approbation. They are all for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

FALL OF COFFEE.—This article has gone down almost as rapidly as it rose in price. A cargo of 4000 bags of Rio was sold at New Orleans a few days ago at 8 cts. Speculators will lose heavily, and even regular dealers suffer materially. We learn from various sources that the quantity consumed has fallen off almost beyond belief. This shows to what an extent the article is a luxury, which may be, and will be, dispensed with in times of high prices, or scarcity of money.

P. S. Subsequently, 16,000 bags were sold at auction at New Orleans at 9 cents. At New York, 4,000 bags sold at auction at 8¾ to 9¼.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 15th, the bill from the House for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, was read a first and second time. Mr. Rusk hoped that it would be passed immediately. Messrs. Bradbury and Chase objected. Messrs. Badger and Rusk advocated the bill, explaining that it was merely to postpone the payment of the duties on the rail road iron recently imported by the company, which duties would be amply secured by personal security and by the provision that the amount should be deducted in instalments from the mail pay coming due to the company. This was urged as due to a company which had expended all its capital, and all its receipts for ten years, on the road, without deriving any profits, and whose road formed an important part of the great mail communication between the North and the South.

The bill was finally referred to the Committee on the Post Office.

The remainder of the day's sitting was devoted to the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending 30th June 1850. The particulars are of no special importance.

On Tuesday, the bill for the relief of the Wilmington Rail Road Company was reported from the committee, and was forthwith considered and passed, without amendment.

The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Cass moved to strike out the appropriation for the Mission to Austria. After debate, the motion was rejected, 28 to 17. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Foote moved to take up his motion for the select committee of thirteen.

Mr. Dayton suggested that there was much pressing Executive business, and hoped that the Senate would go into Executive session.

Mr. Foote insisted upon his motion, and in the course of his remarks, read a portion of a song recently published in New York, advocating the proposed reference, and the uniting of California, with other measures. This he considered the latest authentic indication of public sentiment.

Mr. Hale suggested that the Senator sing it. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Clay suggested a reason why the motion for a select committee should be decided, one way or the other—he understood the committee of six, appointed to convey the remains of Mr. Calhoun to their final resting place, were to leave the city to-morrow, to perform the duty assigned them. If this were true, it was important that those gentlemen should have the opportunity of participating in the vote upon the pending question before they should leave.

Mr. Mason said, that the committee referred to, may not propose to leave the city until Monday next, and on behalf of the gentlemen composing it, he desired to express the hope that the business of the Senate would be so arranged as that no vote should be taken during their absence upon the important questions pending before the Senate.

After further debate, it was agreed to make Mr. Foote's motion the special order for half-past 12 to-morrow.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

On Wednesday, after the morning business, Mr. Foote called for the consideration of the special order—his motion to refer the resolutions of Mr. Clay and Mr. Benton to a Select Committee of thirteen.

The question was on Mr. Benton's amendment, and Mr. Clay moved an amendment, to wit: to strike out all and insert the following: That the Senate does not think it necessary to express any opinion or give any instructions upon the subject referred to the committee. He hoped this would be adopted.

Mr. Benton threw himself back, he said, on his original amendment, withdrawing that before the Senate.

He offered his original amendment: Provided that the Committee shall not take into consideration certain subjects enumerated therein.

Mr. Clay moved to strike out all after the word provided, and insert his amendment—that the Senate did not think fit to instruct the committee on any subject.

Mr. Benton would suggest that the proceeding was not parliamentary, being intended to do away with the proposition. In consequence of the fact that half a dozen Senators were to be absent, by order of the Senate, for one or two weeks, nothing that concerned California could be done after they went away. Therefore, whatever was to be done should be done soon. We had three days and a half in which we could admit California, in addition to the eight weeks which had elapsed since the President sent us this message. Having had the subject on our minds for five months, we should be able to act on it within three days. He thought, therefore, that the Senate should proceed to act on the bill for the admission of California. He read the bill, saying, there is the whole bill, not half as long as the span of my hand. It is in conformity with all the precedents, from the time of the admission of Vermont to this day. To raise the committee would be to delay the subject for three weeks.

Mr. Clay replied at length, and showed that by his mode of proceeding, California would come sooner into the Union than in any other way. If opposition to the appointment of the committee be withdrawn, we should go on faster.

Mr. Benton replied at length.

Mr. Douglass replied to some objections made the other day to the bill for the admission of California, and pledged himself to the vindication of the bill or to its amendments. The objection was that the bill did not secure to the United States her title to the public lands. The United States owed nineteen millions to Indiana, and to Ohio twenty millions, and to other new States ninety millions, for the proceeds of lands sold, in case these objections were well founded.

Mr. Benton moved to lay the motion to raise the committee on the table.

This was rejected—yeas 24, nays 28.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the amendment by adding his fourteen points. He would see whether the previous question was in force here or not.

Mr. Benton argued that the cry of wolf had been unnecessarily raised by the South. He animadverted upon the Southern Address as having produced needless agitation. After having been twice voted down, he proposed his fourteen new amendments, for the purpose, as he avowed, of throwing obloquy on the authors and signers of the Southern Address.

Mr. Butler replied to this remark with firmness, but moderation.

Mr. Foote remarked that the Hon. John C. Calhoun, who was in his grave, and the cause of mourning with the nation, was the author, and that he would live when his calumniators and detractors would be consigned to oblivion and contempt—and who, said Mr. Foote, is thus aspersing his memory?—a gentleman who calls himself the oldest Senator, a man who——

Here Benton, with a violent crush of his chair, left his seat, and with an expression of countenance which indicated a resolve for no good purpose, rapidly approached Mr. Foote. The latter withdrew to a position near the Vice President's chair, in the aisle, and drew a pistol, without however pointing the same and merely standing in an attitude of defence, the barrel of his weapon turned toward the ground.

Mr. Benton was within three or four feet from Mr. Foote's chair when he was stopped. Mr. Foote was also surrounded, and immediately surrendered his weapon.

The Senators were panic struck—not a word from the chair, and great confusion ensued.

Mr. Benton then exclaimed, "I have no arms—a pistol has been pointed at me in the Senate—will the Senate notice it, or shall I get weapons?"

Mr. Foote said that he thought the Senator intended to stab or shoot him. He was in a corner at great disadvantage, and he passed up the aisle and drew a pistol to defend himself from an attack previously threatened.

Mr. Benton replied that it was a lying and cowardly pretext for assassinating him—for it was known that he never carried arms.

Mr. Clay proposed that both should be bound over to keep the peace, which no doubt is the best thing that can be done in the premises, to which Benton replied that he would rather rot in prison.

Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, moved the appointment of a committee of seven by the chair, to investigate the matter, which was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

[The above account was made up from the report of the Baltimore Sun, which came to hand before the Washington papers. In these last we have a more full account. Mr. Benton appears to have been excited by the adoption of an amendment by Mr. Clay to one of his amendments. He (Mr. Benton) had moved to instruct the proposed Compromise Committee on various points. Mr. Clay moved as a substitute, to strike out Mr. Benton's amendment and insert, "That the Senate does not deem it necessary, and therefore declines to instruct said committee." A long debate followed, in which Mr. Benton violently opposed the substitute, declaring that such a resolution would stultify the Senators; that none of those who it was understood were to be on the committee, ought to vote on the question, &c. &c. Finally, Mr. Clay's amendment was adopted, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Butler, Clay, Cass, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglass, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Yulee—29.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clark, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Walker, Whitcomb—22.

Mr. Benton, in the face of this decided vote, immediately offered an amendment to instruct the committee on fourteen points, and in advocating them said,

Sir, I intend by these amendments to cut at the root of all that agitation, and to cut up the whole Address of the Southern members, by which the country was thrown into a flame. I mean to show that there was no foundation for any such thing; that is, I mean to offer a proposition upon which the votes will show that there has been a cry of "wolf," when there was no wolf; that the country has been alarmed without reason, and against reason; that there is no design in the Congress of the United States to encroach upon the rights of the South, nor to aggress upon the South, nor to oppress them upon the subject of their institutions. I propose, sir, to give the Senate an opportunity of showing that all this alarm has been without foundation; and I further propose to give to the people of the United States the highest declaration that can be given upon earth, that they have been disturbed about nothing; and when we come to that part of the question, we will see whether they are abstractions or not; and, if these are abstractions, then the country has been alarmed about abstractions.

Mr. Butler said a few words, and then Mr. Foote commenced by saying that he had not intended to say a word to-day, and especially that he would not refer to any thing coming from a certain quarter, after what had occurred here, but for the direct attack upon himself and others with whom he was proud to stand associated. The Southern Address emanated from a band of patriots, who will be held in veneration when their calumniators, no matter who they may be, will be objects of general loathing and contempt. Who is the author of the Southern Address? He is known to the world. The late illustrious Senator from South Carolina, whose decease a nation now mourns, and over whose untimely death every good man in all christian countries, at the present time, is now lamenting—is the author, and the sole author of that Address. In our presence here to-day, in the hearing of the friends of that distinguished statesman associated with him in that holy work, that address is denounced with great appearance of deliberation, as fraught with mischief, and as having supplied food for the agitation and excitement which has involved our institutions in dangers from which they had to be rescued by the efforts of others hostile to the propositions of that address, and who did not participate in its preparation. Those who were associated with and sanctioned that address, are charged with being agitators. And by whom? With whom does such an accusation as this originate? I shall not be personal, after the lesson I have already received here. I intend to be, in a parliamentary sense, perfectly decorous in all things. But by whom is this extraordinary denunciation hurled against all those individuals who subscribed this address? By a gentleman long denominated the oldest member of the Senate—the father of the Senate. By a gentleman who, on a late occasion——

[Here Mr. Foote, who occupies a seat on the outer circle, in front of the Vice President's chair, retreated backwards down the aisle, towards the chair of the Vice President, with a pistol in his hand. Mr. Benton, a moment before, having suddenly risen from his seat and advanced by the aisle, outside the bar, towards him, following him into the aisle down which the Senator from Mississippi had retreated. In a moment almost every Senator was on his feet, and calls to "order;" demands for the Sergeant-at-arms; requests that Senators would take their seats, from the Chair and from individual Senators, were repeatedly made. Mr. Benton was followed and arrested by Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, and, in the confusion and excitement which prevailed, he was heard to exclaim, from time to time: "I have no pistols!" "Let him fire!" "Stand out of the way!" "I have no pistols!" "I disdain to carry arms!" "Stand out of the way, and let the assassin fire!" While making these exclamations, Mr. Benton was brought back to his seat; but, breaking away from Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, who sought forcibly to detain him, he advanced again towards Mr. Foote, who stood near the Vice President's chair, on the right-hand side, surrounded by a number of Senators and others not members of the Senate. Mr. Dickinson took the pistol from the hand of Mr. Foote, and locked it up in his desk, and Mr. Foote, on the advice of Mr. Butler, returned to his seat.]

After some calls to order, &c.—

Mr. Benton. We are not going to get off in this way. A pistol has been brought here to assassinate me. The scoundrel had no reason to think I was armed, for I carry nothing of the kind, sir.

Mr. Foote: I brought it here to defend myself.

Mr. Benton. Nothing of the kind, sir. It is a false imputation. I carry nothing of the kind, and no assassin has a right to draw a pistol on me.

Several Senators. "Order, order."

Mr. Benton. It is a mere pretext for the assassin. Will the Senate take notice of it, or shall I be forced to take notice of it, by going and getting a weapon myself. A pistol has been brought here and drawn upon me by an assassin.

Mr. Benton. I demand that the Senate shall take immediate cognizance of the fact of this pistol having been brought here to assassinate me, under the villainous pretext that I was armed—the pretext of every assassin who undertakes to constitute a case of self-defence when laying out the death of his victim. Will the Senate notice it, for it shall not pass. I will not be satisfied here.

Mr. Foote. If my presenting a pistol here has been understood as any thing except the necessary means of self-defence, after threats of personal chastisement, it is doing me a wrong. I saw him advancing towards me, and I took it for granted he was armed; for had I thought otherwise I should have stopped to meet him in that narrow alley. But I supposed that he was armed, and therefore I determined to take ground where I could meet him more fairly, and I drew out the pistol and was ready to fire it in self-defence. I have never sought any man's life, nor gone in quest of any man with a view of taking his life. No, sir, never. My life has been a defensive one from my boyhood. I mention it, not from the imputations thrown out here, but that all the Senators present and the American public, who may hear of this thing, may be witnesses of the fact, that whilst I was making a perfectly parliamentary speech, threatening language was used, menacing gestures indulged in, and an advance made towards me, with the view, as I supposed, of putting violent designs into effect. I therefore retreated a few steps, with a view to get elbow room to act in my own defence, and not to shoot him. So help me God, such alone was my intention.

Finally, a committee of seven was ordered, and the Senate adjourned.

We notice that Mr. Benton wrote to the District Attorney, calling his attention officially to the fact that a pistol had been drawn upon him in the Senate chamber, and asking that the subject be brought before the Criminal Court.

On Thursday, the Vice President announced the following as the special committee on the subject of the disorder of yesterday, viz: Messrs. Dodge of Wisconsin, Webster, King, Phelps, Rusk, Bell, and Shields.

Mr. Dodge asked to be excused, on the ground of his connection with one of the parties (Mr. Benton.) Mr. Foote desired, notwithstanding, that Mr. Dodge should be on the committee. But, Mr. D. persisting, he was excused.

Messrs. Shields and Rusk asked to be excused, but the Senate refused.

Mr. Benton endeavored to get up the bill for the admission of California, instead of Mr. Foote's resolution for the special committee. But his motion was rejected, 27 to 24.

The Senate then took up Mr. Foote's resolution, and Mr. Benton again offered his fourteen points of instruction to the committee, and called for the yeas and nays upon each one separately. This dogged persistance in wasting time after the repeated decisions of the Senate, was commented on by Messrs. Mangum, Clay, and others.

Finally, the question was taken successively on all the fourteen points, and they were all rejected, the first by 28 to 23, another 31 to 4, and so on.

Mr. Hale moved to refer all petitions on the subjects, (all the thousand abolition petitions received during the session,) to the committee.—Messrs. Clay and Clemens agreed to this, contending that it was the best way of getting rid of these humbugs. Messrs. King, Mason, and Davis of Miss. opposed it.

The Chair finally decided that the motion was not in order, on the ground that these petitions were lying on the table, and therefore not under consideration.

That difficulty being disposed of, the Senate came to the main question, on Mr. Foote's resolution to appoint the special committee, which was decided by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—30.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Walker, and Webster—22.

The balloting for the committee was postponed till to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

On Friday, after the morning business, the Senate proceeded to ballot for the Select Committee. The vote for Chairman stood, for Mr. Clay 28, Mr. Bell 1, Mr. Benton 1, Mr. Mangum 1, blank 4. For the 12 members the vote stood,

Mr. Cass	30	Mr. Badger	2
Dickinson	31	Rusk	2
Bright	28	Dodge (of Wis.)	2
Webster	30	Dayton	2
Phelps	31	Atchison	1
Cooper	29	Smith	1
King	29	Underwood	1
Mason	29	Corwin	1
Downs	29	Davis (of Miss.)	1
Mangum	29	Clark	1
Bell	30	Sturgeon	1
Berrien	29	Benton	1

The first named twelve, having a majority of the votes, were elected. [It will be seen that those opposed to the Committee did not vote at all;—a bad sign.]

Mr. Phelps asked to be excused from serving, on the plea of bad health; but the Senate refused to excuse him.

Mr. Benton again moved an instruction to the Committee, to the consideration of which Mr. Badger objected; and the Chair thereupon decided that it must lie over till to-morrow.

Mr. Hale then renewed the motion to refer all the abolition petitions to the Committee; but the motion was pronounced out of order, as the bill for the admission of California took precedence of all other business.

That bill was then taken up.

Some conversation followed as to the propriety of postponing the taking of any vote during the absence of the Committee appointed to accompany the remains of Mr. Calhoun to South Carolina. In the course of which the following occurred:

Mr. Clay. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois has moved to take up the California bill; but my friend from South Carolina is mistaken if he supposes that that bill, standing by itself and alone, is to pass this Senate without a struggle, and, I trust, a successful one. I have got amendments now in my hand, attaching to it the Territorial bills, whenever the proper time may arise to present them. I have also prepared amendments, providing for the settlement of the Texas boundary question, which I may, or may not, think proper to offer. But, beyond all doubt, I shall move to amend the bill by adding to it the Territorial bills. And I hope, from all the demonstrations that have been made, that there can be but little doubt that the majority of the Senate favor such a proposition.

Mr. Benton. The Senator from Kentucky has amendments in his hand to offer to the bill, and I have got the parliamentary law in my hands to show that he will undertake to do a thing which is flagrantly illegal, and violative of parliamentary law.

Mr. Clay. One word, sir. I know the character and eminence of the Senator from Missouri for dwelling on parliamentary law; but I will take issue with him on his parliamentary law, and I will show that no such parliamentary law exists in any parliament on earth.

Mr. Benton. I will meet the Senator on that point, then. And if I can show him four good large volumes, I will show him that there is such a law, and I will make it a case of *profert* in open court. He is to go out denying the laws when four quarto volumes which contain it are produced and read. We will see about it.

The bill was postponed till Monday fortnight.

Mr. Hale then renewed his motion, to which Mr. Badger again objected, and on motion of Mr. Atchison, the motion was laid on the table, 24 to 23.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the death of the Clerk, the Hon. T. J. Campbell, was announced by the Speaker in appropriate terms. Mr. Gentry then delivered a brief eulogy on his character, and moved resolutions of respect, after adopting which the House adjourned.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the whole Sessions were devoted to the election of Clerk.

On Thursday, a large part of the session was spent in endeavoring to bring up the election of Doorkeeper and Postmaster, which, it will be recollected, was postponed till the 2d of March, 1851, the old officers in the mean time filling the places. [The united vote of all the fractions of the Locofoco party for Clerk, having shown the party that by the aid of the abolitionists they could now control a majority, they at once endeavor to oust the Whig Doorkeeper.]

The Speaker having decided various motions to be out of order, Mr. Brown of Miss. brought forward three distinct charges against Mr. Horner, the Doorkeeper: 1st. That Horner made a false certificate, by which his brother drew pay as an officer of the House, whilst absent and receiving pay as an officer of government in Wisconsin. 2d. That he had dismissed a Page of the House, under a false charge. 3d. That he had made false statements in regard to the performance of his duties.

These charges were referred to a special committee, consisting of Mr. Olds, of Ohio, Mr. Van Dyke, of New Jersey, Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, Mr. Caldwell, of North Carolina, and Mr. Leffler, of Iowa.

Mr. Richardson endeavored to present resolutions for a select committee, to inquire into certain charges against Thos. Ewing, Secretary of the Interior, for allowing and paying certain claims against the government. But the motion was not in order.

Messrs. Ewing and Alston spoke on California.

On Friday, the Speaker being absent, Mr. Winthrop presided as Speaker, by appointment of Mr. Speaker Cobb.

Several private bills were considered, and then the House adjourned till Monday.

MR. CLAY.—On the occasion of Mr. Clay's 73d birth-day, (on the 12th inst.) his friends in New York had an enthusiastic celebration. He was prevented by public business from attending it.—He was greeted with a serenade, which attracted a large concourse of people, at his lodgings at the National Hotel in Washington. In acknowledgment of the compliment, and of the loud huzzas of the crowd, he presented himself at a window and delivered an appropriate speech of thanks.

THE SOUTHERN WHIG.—Alex'r H. Dismukes, Esq. proposes to publish a paper with the above title at Pittsborough, N. C. It is to be in size like the Raleigh Times, at $2 in advance, or $2 50 at the end of the year.

MORE GOLD.—The steamer Ohio has arrived at New Orleans with a million of dollars of gold dust.

The number of passengers arrived at San Francisco, by sea, from the 12th of April 1849 to the 27th of February, 1850, was,

	Males.	Females.
American,	30,996	940
Foreign,	9,407	628
Total,	40,403	1,568
Grand total,		41,791

A twenty-three pound lump of gold has been exhibited in Stockton. It was found at or near Wood's dry diggings, between the Stanislaus and Tuolumne. A number of pieces weighing fifteen and twenty ounces were found this winter in the same neighborhood. It was said that a ninety-three pound lump had been found near the Stanislaus.

We stop our paper, just as it is going to press, to announce, as far as we are able, the proceedings of the Convention which assembled in this City on Monday, to appoint Delegates from the State at large to the Nashville Convention.

Delegates—to the number of three or four—were present from some two Counties.

Mr. ——— was appointed President, and Mr. ——— Secretary.

In explanation of the thinness of the attendance, it is proper to state, that a misunderstanding existed as to the day of holding the Convention—some supposing that it was to assemble on Monday next, the 22d inst. But for this misapprehension, we hazard little in saying that at least *one* more delegate would have been present.—*Raleigh Register.*

"NON EST INVENTUS."

Our readers will recollect that among the Resolutions adopted at the Wilmington Convention was the following:

"*Resolved*, That we appoint six Delegates from each county in this Congressional District, to meet in Raleigh on the 15th day of April next, for the purpose of appointing four Delegates, with alternates, to represent the State of North Carolina in the proposed Nashville Convention; and that they be chosen from the two great political parties."

We were pretty well aware that no such Convention would meet in Raleigh at the time designated; for, although the Wilmington Convention proceeded to appoint Delegates, there was no response from the people elsewhere, and we heard of no other appointments in conjunction with those from that Congressional District.

No Convention was held in Raleigh on the 15th instant. We understand some five or six gentlemen were in town from the lower Congressional District—but found no one here to meet them, and of course discovered the failure. We hope and trust that the subject may now be permitted to rest. There will be no division in North Carolina, when the crisis shall demand resistance to determined oppression, and when the honor of the State shall call for prompt and united action at the hands of her people.—*Raleigh Times.*

The Locofoco party in Montgomery county express a preference for Walter F. Leak, as their Candidate for Governor.

In Lincoln, David S. Reid is recommended for a re-nomination.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 9th inst., by Burrell Dawson, Esq., Mr. JAMES H. WEST to Miss ZADA DUDLEY, daughter of Laban Dudley, Esq.

In Paris, Tenn., on the 14th ultimo, Mr. J. M. MORPHIS, formerly of N. C., to Miss WARD.

DIED,

In Chatham county, on the 8th instant, STEPHEN PETTY, Esq. aged about 78 years.

In Chatham county, on the 6th instant, Miss ZILLAH FRAZIER, aged 62 years.

In Wilmington, on the 13th inst., Mr. THOS. QUIRK, aged about 40 years, one of the firm of J. & D. McRae & Co. He was a native of Ireland. Also, on the 16th inst., Mr. ROBERT POTTER, aged 90 years.

In Charlotte, on the 6th inst., Mrs. HARRIETT ANN CARSON, consort of R. C. Carson, Esq., and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Wilson, aged 32.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 24th ult., Mrs. ELIZA W. PARKS, wife of Col. William N. Parks, daughter of Dr. Isaac Hayne, of Colleton District, S. C., and grand-daughter of Col. Isaac Hayne, of the former place, who suffered execution for the cause of his country, in Charleston.

In Plymouth, N. C., on the 10th inst., WATRUS BECKWITH, Esq. He was one of the oldest members of the Bar in North Carolina.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 18.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for W Prior, J Sundy, A A McKethan, F D Breece & Son, S W Tillinghast & Co, A Johnson & Co, H Branson & Son, S Boon, Mrs S J Hart, of this place: and for T P Hall, S Hair, W Holly, W B Gillis, J R King, J B Parks, Rev A F Olmstead, J & R Lindsay, Thos. Hill, R McMillan, N King, J T Byrne, W L Long, Geo Bower, of interior.

April 20.—Steamer Governor Graham, with goods for Scott & McAdoo, Hall, Sacket & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, Springs & Withers, J H & J Martine, Tyson & Person, John D Williams, Scott & Smith, J C Blocker, Henry L Myrover & Co, Rowan Factory, W T Horne, R Faucett, Phillip Alston, Robert Alston, Headen & Horne, George A Mebane, Haughton & Frazier, W S Latta, J A McDonald, J W Scott, Holt, Murray & Co, Weatherly & Dick, Bouzee & Harrison, J & C Cowles.

April 20.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for Green Womack, J Cowles, G F Webster, Beaver Creek Co, H & E J Lilly, L H Webb, Toomer & Poe, W McIntyre, J Maxwell, J M Waddell, H L Wilbur, J T Gilmore, Cane Creek Co, Hall & Hall, Samuel Siler, H Leete, P Alston, Geo McNeill, Williams, Haywood & Co, Mickle & Ashe, G W Brown, B Burnett, Rockfish Co, R T Long, Jenkins & Roberts, Rankin & McLean, D M McDonald, Jones, Watson & Co, J Bullock, & Co.

April 21.—Steamer W. B. Meares, with goods for Watts & Reynolds, D Holland, A W Rainel, G Makepeace, Ennis, Shumwell & Co, J N File, H L Myrover, Joab Hiatt, Dr F D Clark, O C Gorton, G W Johnson, Baily & Howell, Jenkins & Roberts, Isaac Long, M Brown & Son, (Salisbury,) M Brown & Son, (Gold Hill,) Rankin & McLean, W A Lash, G Lauder, F & H Fries, Parks & Crumpler, E A Vogler, J & F Garrit, T S Lutterloh, Holt & Carrigan, Cath Stanber; Holt, Murray & Co, Hall & Hall, Hall, Sackett & Co, D & W McLaurin, T J Johnson, Ray & Pearce, G A Makepeace, M McKinnon, Brown & James, P Evans, J & T Waddill, Randolph Co, W J McConnell, Judge Strange.

April 22—Steamer Evergreen, with boat Diligence in tow, and goods for Cook & Taylor, H Branson & Son, R M Orrell, T J Johnson & Co, Cook & Johnson, W McIntyre, Rockfish Co, S J Hinsdale, of this place; and D A Hunt, E Belo, S Dwiggins, J T Pope & Co, F & W Fries, N K McDuffie, W J Munroe, of interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 23.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,	6¼ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6¼ a 6¾	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	11½ a	Oats,	40 a 42½
Corn,	65 a 70	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	16 a 17½	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4¾ a 5 30	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		8	cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		18	"

REMARKS.—Cotton has advanced since the receipt of Liverpool accounts. Sales at 11½. Flour has advanced and sells at $4 75 to $5 30. Corn 65 to 70. Bacon 6¼ to 6¾.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon dull, at 5½ to 6. Corn 51 to 53. Fayetteville Flour scarce; sells readily at 5½. Lard 7 to 7½. Lime 70. River Lumber dull. Molasses 19 cts. Turpentine—Soft 1 50 to $2, Hard $1. Spirits 24½. Rosin 65 to 70. Tar $1 to 1 05. Hay 65 to 70. Mill Timber 4 50 to $6. Staves 6 to $12.

At Charleston, the holders of Cotton have successfully resisted the efforts of buyers to put down prices of cotton since the Europa's arrival. Instead of a fall there has been a slight rise. Sales at 11⅝ to 12 7-16.

At Cheraw, cotton 9½ to 11¼. Flour 5 50 to 6. Corn 87 to $1. Coffee from 14 to 16.

At New Orleans, Middling Cotton is quoted at 11½ to 11⅝.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,784,013 bales, against 2,335,598 last year. Decrease 551,585 bales. Receipts of the last week 31,008. Decrease of the week 42,258.

FLOWERS AND SHRUBS.

I HAVE now ready for delivery, a few dozen superb DAHLIAS, very double dark, white, striped, yellow, tipped or fringed, at 25 to 75 cts. each. Also, Tigredea Tuber-rose, Scarlet Geraniums for beds, Cape Jasmines, and a variety of plants for out-door culture, as well as for rooms or green houses.

Also, Cabbage and Tomato Plants.

C. LUTTERLOH.

April 20 1850. 16-3w

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 17th Term of this School will commence on the 8th day of June, and continue till the 16th November.

For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

April 17, 1850. 16-10w

For Wilmington.

STEAMER "HENRIETTA," Capt. W. T. Evans, will leave her wharf at Campbellton on Thursday next, at 6 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, apply to

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

April 23, 1850.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville, will take place in the New Hall, Fayetteville Hotel, on the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M. A general attendance is requested.

WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

April 20, 1850. 16-3w

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to us are notified that the Notes and Accounts are in the hands of John B. Troy, Jr., who is duly authorised to collect. As long indulgence has been granted, those persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and pay up.

COOK & TROY.

April 22, 1850. 16-3w

WONDERS OF THE AGE!

New Store and New Goods.

CORNER OPPOSITE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

M. & A. WALDAUER,

IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HAVE established

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

5 HHDS New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

November 26, 1849. 95-tf

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Boiting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

NEW BOOKS.

HAWKS' Auricular Confession; Shirley, by the author of Jane Eyre; The Peer's Daughters, by Lady Bulwer; Confessions of Con. Cregan, by Lever; Grammar of Arithmetic, by Chas. Davies; The School Song and Hymn Book; Ollendorff's Fr. Grammar; Willard's U. States; Bankers' Wallets, tucks; Ditto, lock and key; &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Feb. 11, 1850.

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly": The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

LAST NOTICE.

AS I have obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate (with the Will annexed) of Mr Hugh Campbell, dec'd, at December Term, 1849, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Mr. Murphy V. Jones is fully authorised to transact business connected with the Estate, for me. H. A. CAMPBELL.

Dec. 15, 1849. 98tf

ICE.

THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb.; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.

For the Proprietors.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready staff. JOHN C. THOMSON,

Market Square.

March 20, 1850. 12tf

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, North East corner Market Square, the largest and richest stock of

Staple and Fancy SILK GOODS

Ever offered by them in this market, consisting in part of—

Fashionable Dress Goods:

Plain and fig'd Dress Silks; plain black and watered ditto; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd Berages; Foulard Silks; embroidered and colored Swiss Muslins; Linen Lustres; plain and dotted Tartians; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams and Gingham Lawns; Printed and Organdie Lawns; mourning and second-mourning Dress Goods of every description; a splendid assortment of English and American Prints; Printed Jaconets, &c. &c., including, we have no hesitation in saying, every style of Dress Goods ever called for in this or other markets.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, and fancy col'd French Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and striped white and colored Linen Drillings; Marseilles Vestings of every pattern; black and fancy col'd Silk ditto; Scarfs and Cravats; black and colored Cashmerets, for coatings; Drap D'etes, &c. &c.

A very pretty and fashionable lot Ready-made CLOTHING.

30 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, of every size and color; a beautiful lot of white and colored Lace Capes; plain and embroidered Canton Crape Shawls; French worked Collars and Cuffs; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered Lace Muslin Curtains, &c. &c.

A very pretty lot latest style Bonnets; Misses' ditto; Ribbons; Artificial Flowers and Wreaths; Parasols and Umbrellas; Moleskin, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Boys' and Youths' ditto; sup'r Calf-skin Boots; Gentlemen's Shoes, very fine; Ladies' white Kid, Satin, and other Slippers.

The above Stock, we are assured, embraces every style of Goods called for in our line,—to which we invite the attention of the public.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 15, 1850. 11tf

New Goods.

I HAVE received my SPRING AND SUMMER Stock of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Panama, Palm-leaf, Fur and Wool Hats; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper; Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.,

All of which are offered at LOW PRICES for Cash, or on time for undoubted paper.

JNO. D. STARR.

March 18, 1850. 11-6w

TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD

ARE now receiving their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Bonnets and Straw Goods, Coopers' and Smiths' Tools, Turpentine do, Hardware, Coffee, Sugar, Iron, Nails, Crockery, &c. &c.

March 15. 11-3m

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect: because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body: and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one do-e must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book-store.

April 5, 1850. 14 18w

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

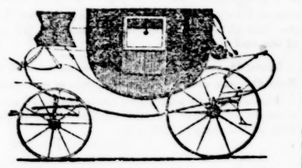
Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmingtbn," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS *MANUFACTORY.*

BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

H. & E. J. LILLY

Are now receiving a heavy Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their customers.

March 12, 1850. 10-8w

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note, payable to John Rachels, for $205, given 2d Jan'y, 1850, one day after date, as the consideration for which it was given has not been fulfilled. There is a credit of Eighty Dollars on said Note.

DANIEL McNEILL.

Richmond Co., Feb. 1, 1850. 5-tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

Office F. & W. P. R. Company,
March 11, 1850.

THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be prepared at an early day to let to contract the construction of their Road between Carthage and Johnsonville in the county of Randolph. Those wishing to take Contracts, may expect an early opportunity.

10] F COOPER, Engineer.

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

Fresh Candies.

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,

(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW,)

HAS opened a ***Confectionary Establishment*** on Green Street, next door South of Huske's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.

January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

R. T. LONG'S HOTEL,

Rockingham, Richmond County.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond and adjoining Counties, that he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all persons having business in the town of Rockingham who may be disposed to visit him. From his long experience in the management of a House of Entertainment, and his diligence hitherto in attending to his friends, encourage him to expect a liberal support. While he returns sincere thanks to his old friends, he takes this opportunity to solicit those who have not hitherto patronised him, to give him a trial. He is determined not to be comfortable himself with any thing short of general satisfaction.

R. T. LONG.

Feb. 8, 1850. 6-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Domestic Goods.

LITTLE RIVER OSNABURGS, YARNS, and SHEETING, for sale by J. M. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

Bank of Fayetteville,
15*th Sept.*, 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs, quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

R. F. MURPHY.

Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellent order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 23, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS *GOING NORTH.*

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

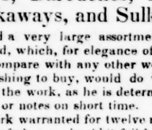
Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

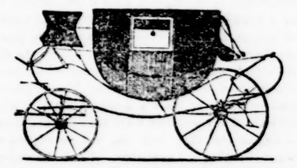
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles: it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known: it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates, new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for those results.

Your obedient servant.

WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentlemen spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good; I am so much better—indeed I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and insipidity, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the senseless ness of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, but some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flushes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair and even now, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff *a great Remedy for Females, &c., &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has p-rfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took